

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT

Your Board members submit the financial report of St John Ambulance Australia (ACT) Incorporated (the Association) for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Board Members

The names of the Board members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Mr Robert Bunton	Chair
Mr Michael Eburn	Director
Ms Clare Forster	Director
Ass. Prof Keturah Whitford	Director
Mr James Goodwin	Director
Doctor Annette Weier	Director
Ms Kate Pounder	Director

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were:

- (a) To coordinate the activities of The Order of St John within the Territory and to perform the administrative duties within the Territory to give effect to national policy.
- (b) The encouragement of all that makes for the spiritual and moral strengthening of mankind in accordance with the first grade principle of the Order embodied in the Motto "Pro Fide".
- (c) The encouragement and promotion of all work of humanity and charity for the relief of persons in sickness, distress, suffering or danger, without distinction of race, class or creed and the extension of the second grade principle of the Order embodied in the Motto "Pro Utilitate Hominum".
- (d) The rendering of aid to the sick, wounded, disabled or suffering and the promotion of such permanent organisation during times of peace as may be at once available in time of civil emergencies or war.
- (e) The maintenance and development of St John Ambulance Australia in the Australian Capital Territory.
- (f) The instruction of members of the public in the principles and practice of First Aid, Nursing, Hygiene and other allied and ancillary subjects.
- (g) The organisation, training and equipment of men, women and young persons to undertake, on a voluntary basis either as individuals or as organised groups, First Aid, Nursing and allied activities in the streets, public places, hospitals, homes, places of work or elsewhere as occasion may require for the relief, transport, comfort or welfare of those in need.
- (h) The instruction of boys and girls in First Aid, Nursing and other subjects conducive to the education of good citizens.

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

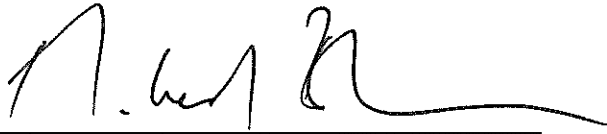
Operating Result

The surplus from ordinary activities amounted to \$244,313 (2019 surplus: \$360,728).

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
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EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT (Continued)

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board.



A. J. Bunton
(Name, Position) *BOARD CHAIR*

A. Weier *DIRECTOR*

DR A. WEIER
(Name, Position)

Dated this *25* day of March 2021

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN AMBULANCE (ACT) INCORPORATED

As lead auditor of St John Ambulance (ACT) Incorporated, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2020 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Shane Bellchambers, CA
Registered Company Auditor
BellchambersBarrett

Canberra, ACT
Dated this 25th day of March 2021

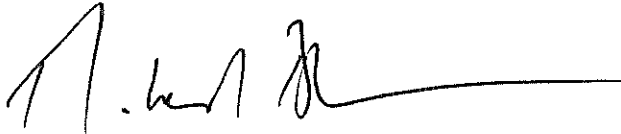
ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
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STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

In the opinion of the Board:

1. the financial report as set out on pages 5 to 23 presents a true and fair view of the financial position of St John Ambulance Australia (ACT) Incorporated as at 31 December 2020 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
2. at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that St John Ambulance Australia (ACT) Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:



A. J. Bunton General Chair
(Name, Position)

Alwaei DIRECTOR
DR. A. WEIER
(Name, Position)

Dated this 25 day of March 2021

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue and other income	2	3,182,985	3,248,770
Cost of goods sold		(361,454)	(473,000)
Employee benefits expense		(1,685,295)	(1,631,442)
Staff costs		(21,118)	(7,148)
Depreciation expense		(105,819)	(65,158)
Occupancy expense		(159,238)	(201,567)
Travel expense		(24,605)	(33,443)
Insurance expense		(58,175)	(47,898)
Communications expense		(32,495)	(49,534)
Donations and contributions		(45)	(7,905)
National office service fees		(66,204)	(61,867)
Printing and stationary expense		(3,943)	(8,223)
Product sales expense		(30,464)	(27,019)
Operations expense		(31,057)	(94,160)
Training expense		(31,110)	(52,960)
Organisation expense		(17,122)	(25,160)
Professional fees		(122,942)	(22,679)
Other expenses		(101,368)	(54,001)
ICT Costs		(56,115)	(24,224)
Doubtful debt expense		(30,103)	(654)
Current surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>244,313</u>	<u>360,728</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Net change in fair value of financial assets		33,537	159,644
Net change in fair value of fixed assets		<u>1,828,272</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>1,861,809</u>	<u>159,644</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to members of the Association		<u><u>2,106,122</u></u>	<u><u>520,372</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	367,604	401,480
Trade and other receivables	5	120,245	118,428
Inventories	6	64,039	87,872
Other current assets	7	<u>43,540</u>	<u>12,666</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>595,428</u>	<u>620,446</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	8	1,114,022	1,080,485
Property, plant and equipment	9	<u>2,616,340</u>	<u>579,364</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,730,362</u>	<u>1,659,849</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>4,325,790</u>	<u>2,280,295</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	115,480	164,552
Other current liabilities	11	41,819	70,384
Provisions	13	88,113	144,654
Borrowings	12	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>295,412</u>	<u>379,590</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	13	<u>30,423</u>	<u>6,872</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>30,423</u>	<u>6,872</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>325,835</u>	<u>386,462</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,999,955</u>	<u>1,893,833</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	14	299,815	266,278
Revaluation surplus	14	1,828,272	-
Retained earnings		<u>1,871,868</u>	<u>1,627,555</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>3,999,955</u>	<u>1,893,833</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Financial Assets Reserve \$	Revaluation Surplus \$	Retained Surplus \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2019	106,634	-	1,266,827	1,373,461
Comprehensive Income				
Net surplus for the year	-	-	360,728	360,728
Other comprehensive income	159,644	-	-	159,644
Total comprehensive income for the year	159,644	-	360,728	520,372
Balance at 31 December 2019	266,278	-	1,627,555	1,893,833
Comprehensive Income				
Net surplus for the year	-	-	244,313	244,313
Other comprehensive income	33,537	1,828,272	-	1,861,809
Total comprehensive income for the year	33,537	1,828,272	244,313	2,106,122
Balance at 31 December 2020	299,815	1,828,272	1,871,868	3,999,955

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers and grants		3,225,867	3,258,834
GST received / (paid) from ATO		21,452	(28,485)
Interest received		219	650
Payments to suppliers and employees		<u>(3,022,232)</u>	<u>(2,990,727)</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>225,306</u>	<u>240,272</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received		16,857	49,600
Purchase of plant and equipment		<u>(326,039)</u>	<u>(46,688)</u>
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities		<u>(309,182)</u>	<u>2,912</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow from financing activities		<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(33,876)	243,184
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		<u>401,480</u>	<u>158,296</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	<u><u>367,604</u></u>	<u><u>401,480</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

St John Ambulance Australia (ACT) Incorporated (the Association) applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Changes to Accounting Policies

Initial application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058

The Association has applied AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Companies* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 January 2020. The adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 has not made an impact on the financial statements, and no adjustment has been made to the opening balance of equity using the cumulative effective method of initial application.

Initial application of AASB 16

The Association has adopted AASB 16: *Leases* under the modified retrospective approach, with the effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised at 1 January 2020. In accordance with AASB 16 the comparatives for the 2019 reporting period have not been restated. The Association recognises lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for all leases (with the exception of short term and low value leases) recognised as operating leases in the prior year under AASB 117: *Leases* where the Association is the lessee. The lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The implementation of this standard has not affected the Association due to all leases qualifying for exemptions or being immaterial.

The following assumptions have been applied when implementing AASB 16.

- leases that have remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 have been accounted for in the same way as short-term leases;
- the use of hindsight to determine lease terms on contracts that have options to extend or terminate;
- applying AASB 16 to leases previously identified as leases under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4: Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease without reassessing whether they are, or contain, a lease at the date of initial application; and
- not applying AASB 16 to leases previously not identified as containing a lease under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Changes to Accounting Policies (Continued)

Valuation method for land and property

The Association has elected to change from valuing its land and property under the cost model to the revaluation model under AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in the current period.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

The Association has applied AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* using the cumulative effective method of initial application. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be presented under AASB 118: *Revenue* and AASB 1004: *Contributions*.

Fees for services, sale of goods and government subsidies

When the Association receives operating revenue, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the operating revenue
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under agreements; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have specific performance obligations, the association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received in line with AASB 1058.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Section 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and Buildings

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

All fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<u>Class of Fixed Asset</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>
Buildings	2.5% - 4%
Plant and equipment	7% - 33.3%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(d) Leases

The Association as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Association where the Association is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, when contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset in an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Association's business model for managing them. All of the Association's other financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Association applies a simplified approach to calculating expected credit losses (ECL's) for financial assets held at amortised cost by recognising a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- (ii) less principal repayments;
- (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
- (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Impairment of Assets (Continued)

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(g) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and annual leave are recognised as a part of current provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST) (Continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(j) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(m) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Association measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the Association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at reporting date (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements Key Estimates

The Association evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the association.

Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions. The Association determined conditions of impairment through obtaining market information about the cost of the existing assets in which would cost to purchase at current arm's length market prices.

(ii) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the agreement must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the agreement is sufficiently specific by considering any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services agreed.

Key Judgements

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the Association expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the Association believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements Key Estimates (Continued)

The Association has determined that all employees are expected to reach the required years of service to qualify for long-service leave. This probability assessment has been relied upon when competing the calculation to determine long-service leave obligations.

(ii) Going Concern

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. In accordance with national guidelines, the association has implemented working arrangements in response to government requirements and to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all employees and visitors.

The Association has determined that there are no going concern risks arising from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak.

It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of the impact of COVID-19, as well as the impact on the financial position and results of the Association for future periods. However, based on analysis of the financial performance and position the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Association believes at this point in time that there is no significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

In June 2020, the Association secured borrowings from National Australia Bank of \$555,000 through a mortgage placed on its property at 14 Thesiger Court Deakin. This includes a \$255,000 line of credit to fund working capital requirements and \$300,000 to fund capital building works. As at 31 December 2020, \$50,000 of this loan has been drawn down with the rest unused.

The Association, with the assistance of funding from the Australian Government, returned a positive cash flow from operations in the current year. The reliance on the loan from NAB is not deemed to have a significant impact on the ability of the Association to continue as a going concern.

(o) New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Association

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 December 2020, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the association or refer to the Changes to Accounting Standards above for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 2:	Revenue and Other Income		
Operating revenue			
Fees received for training services		944,292	1,061,989
Sale of first aid kits, components and manuals		980,739	1,197,009
Contributions in respect to public duties		97,857	361,531
Sundry income		<u>763,417</u>	<u>191,498</u>
		<u>2,786,305</u>	<u>2,812,027</u>
Other revenue			
Dividends received		16,857	49,600
Royalties		13,584	19,458
Interest received		<u>219</u>	<u>650</u>
		<u>30,660</u>	<u>69,708</u>
Other income			
Grants		<u>366,020</u>	<u>367,035</u>
		<u>366,020</u>	<u>367,035</u>
Total revenue		<u>3,182,985</u>	<u>3,248,770</u>

Note 3: Remuneration of auditor

Remuneration of auditor for:			
- Audit of financial report		<u>16,700</u>	<u>16,250</u>

Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand		-	628
Cash at bank		<u>367,604</u>	<u>400,852</u>
	19	<u>367,604</u>	<u>401,480</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents		<u>367,604</u>	<u>401,480</u>
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ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables			
CURRENT			
Trade debtors		110,082	107,921
Provision for doubtful debts		(51,846)	-
Accrued income		57,600	9,253
GST receivable		2,248	1,254
Other receivables		2,161	-
		<u>120,245</u>	<u>118,428</u>
a. Financial assets classified as trade and other receivables			
Financial assets as trade and other receivables	19	<u>58,236</u>	<u>107,921</u>
Note 6: Inventories			
CURRENT			
First aid supplies at cost		<u>64,039</u>	<u>87,872</u>
Note 7: Other Current Assets			
CURRENT			
Prepayments		<u>43,540</u>	<u>12,666</u>
Note 8: Financial Assets			
Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>1,114,022</u>	<u>1,080,485</u>
Total financial assets	19	<u>1,114,022</u>	<u>1,080,485</u>
The Association holds investments which are exposed to market fluctuations. For investments in listed shares, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.			
Note 9: Property, Plant and Equipment			
Leasehold land at valuation		<u>888,000</u>	<u>245,000</u>
Building at valuation		1,452,000	860,256
Less accumulated depreciation		<u>-</u>	<u>(669,155)</u>
		<u>1,452,000</u>	<u>191,101</u>
Plant and equipment at cost		472,513	519,599
Less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		<u>(196,173)</u>	<u>(376,336)</u>
		<u>276,340</u>	<u>143,263</u>
Total property, plant and equipment		<u>2,616,340</u>	<u>579,364</u>

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 9: Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Fair value of land and buildings

The Association changed accounting policy from valuing its land at building at cost less accumulated depreciation to the valuation model in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. A valuation of the land and buildings was conducted by an independent valuer which provided that the market value of the land and buildings was \$2.34 million as at 31 December 2020. Changes to the value of land and buildings has been recorded through a revaluation surplus reserve.

Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Leasehold land \$	Buildings \$	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2020	245,000	191,101	143,263	579,364
Additions	-	111,389	214,650	326,039
Disposals	-	-	(2,727)	(2,727)
Depreciation write back	-	704,918	-	704,918
Revaluations	643,000	480,355	-	1,123,355
Impairment losses	-	-	(8,790)	(8,790)
Depreciation expense	-	(35,763)	(70,056)	(105,819)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>888,000</u>	<u>1,452,000</u>	<u>276,340</u>	<u>2,616,340</u>

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 10: Trade and Other Payables			
CURRENT			
Trade payables and accrued expenses		<u>115,480</u>	<u>164,552</u>

a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	19	<u>115,480</u>	<u>164,552</u>
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Note 11: Other Current Liabilities

Unearned revenue:

Deposits received in advance	41,819	55,384
Unexpended grants	-	15,000
	<u>41,819</u>	<u>70,384</u>

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Note 12:	Borrowings		
	CURRENT		
	Bank loan	19 <u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Loan represents fixed rate business term lending arrangement with NAB. As at 31 December 2020 the facility amount was \$555,000 with \$50,000 drawn down.

Note 13:	Provisions		
	CURRENT		
	Provision for annual leave	75,837	66,616
	Provision for long service leave	<u>12,276</u>	<u>78,038</u>
		<u>88,113</u>	<u>144,654</u>
	NON-CURRENT		
	Provision for long service leave	<u>30,423</u>	<u>6,872</u>
		<u>118,536</u>	<u>151,526</u>

Provision for Employee Benefits

The provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Association does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(g).

Note 14: Reserves

Financial assets reserve

The financial assets reserve records revaluation increments and decrements (that do not represent impairment write-downs) that relate to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (previously available-for-sale financial assets).

Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus records the revaluations of non-current assets.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Note 15: Capital and Leasing Commitments		
Operating Lease Commitments		
Minimum lease payments payable (including GST)		
- not later than 12 months	33,431	34,158
- later than 12 months but not later than 5 years	80,816	122,475
- greater than 5 years	20,000	40,000
Total lease commitments	134,247	196,633

The lease commitments are for two vehicles (leases ending October 2021), printer (lease ending June 2022) and BES salesforce payments (agreement ending December 2026).

Note 16: Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the Association during the year are as follows:

Short-term benefits	250,001	248,571
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Note 17: Related Party Transactions

Transactions with St John Ambulance Incorporated (including National Product Supply Unit) excluding GST. All transactions during the year were on normal commercial terms and conditions unless otherwise stated.

Revenues:

- Royalties received from kit sales via third parties	13,584	19,458
- St John Society	3,464	1,715
- National Online Shop Rebate	163,112	208,893
	180,160	230,066

Expenses:

- Australia Office service fee	63,594	53,588
- Australia Purchase support levy	2,610	8,279
- Share of nationally contracted insurance premiums	30,454	15,733
- Cost of Goods Sold – National Online Shop	632	105,349
	97,290	182,949

Note 18: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

As at balance date the Association has no known contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (ACT) INCORPORATED
ABN 12 003 741 878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Note 19: Financial Risk Management			
The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable.			
The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i> as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:			
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Cash and cash equivalents	4	367,604	401,480
- Trade and other receivables	5a	58,236	107,921
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Financial assets	8	<u>1,114,022</u>	<u>1,080,485</u>
Total financial assets		<u>1,539,862</u>	<u>1,589,886</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10a	115,480	164,552
Borrowings	12	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial liabilities		<u>165,480</u>	<u>164,552</u>

Note 20: Net Fair Values

The Association has the following assets, as set out below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

Recurring fair value measurements

Financial assets

Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- shares and units in listed companies	8	<u>1,114,022</u>	<u>1,080,485</u>
Total financial assets recognised at fair value		<u>1,114,022</u>	<u>1,080,485</u>

For investments in listed shares, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

Note 21: Association Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is:

St John Ambulance Australia (ACT) Incorporated
 14 Thesiger Court
 Deakin West, ACT 2600

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN AMBULANCE (ACT) INCORPORATED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of St John Ambulance (ACT) Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the members's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of St John Ambulance (ACT) Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act), including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the ACNC Act and ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 1(n) of the financial report which notes the outbreak of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and how this has been considered by the members on the preparation of the financial report. The impact of COVID-19 is an unprecedented event, which continues to cause a level of uncertainty and volatility. As set out in the financial statements, no adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 31 December 2020 for the impacts of COVID-19. The association believes that at this point in time there is no significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Members for the Financial Report

The members of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the members determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the members are responsible for assessing the ability of the registered entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The members are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN AMBULANCE (ACT) INCORPORATED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the members's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Shane Bellchambers, CA
Registered Company Auditor
BellchambersBarrett

Canberra, ACT
Dated this 25th day of March 2021